

1 **POSITIONING FOOT FOR AN INSTRUMENT STAND**

2 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

3 1. Field of the Invention

4 The present invention relates to a positioning foot for an instrument
5 stand, and more particularly to a positioning foot having a spike alternatively
6 extending out of the positioning foot to cope with different surfaces of
7 performance sites.

8 2. Description of Related Art

9 A stand for a musical instrument is to support the music instrument, such
10 as a drum, while the instrument is played. A firm grip to the performance surface
11 is crucial such that the performer is able to play the instrument without any
12 distraction. With reference to Fig. 9, a conventional stand (50) for musical
13 instruments is shown and has legs (51) extending out from the stand (50). Each
14 leg (51) is provided with a rubber sheath(60) surrounding the free end of the leg
15 (51). Because the conditions of the performance sites vary, the rubber sheath(60)
16 may not provide a firm grip to the performance surface and the stand may slide
17 during the performance. Accordingly, the performer is not able to play the
18 instrument without the interruption of correcting the stand.

19 To overcome the shortcomings, the present invention tends to provide an
20 improved positioning foot to mitigate the aforementioned problems.

21 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

22 The primary objective of the present invention is to provide an improved
23 positioning foot for an instrument stand. The positioning foot has a spike
24 alternatively extending out of the positioning foot such that the positioning foot

1 is able to cope with different terrain and still provide stable grip to the
2 performance surface.

3 Another objective of the present invention is to provide a positioning
4 foot having a pad adapted to be securely mounted on a distal end of the stand leg
5 to provide a firm grip to the surface.

6 Other objects, advantages and novel features of the invention will
7 become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in
8 conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

9 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 Fig. 1 is perspective view showing the practical application of the
11 positioning foot of the present invention with an instrument stand;

12 Fig. 2 is an exploded perspective view showing the parts of the
13 positioning foot in Fig. 1;

14 Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the assembled positioning foot;

15 Fig. 4 is a schematic cross sectional view showing that the spike is
16 received in the pad when the spike is not in use;

17 Fig. 5 is a schematic cross sectional view showing that the knob is
18 rotated to loosen the spike;

19 Fig. 6 is a schematic cross sectional view showing that the spike is
20 pushed out of the pad after the spike is loosened;

21 Fig. 7 is a schematic cross sectional view showing that the spike is
22 pivoted for application;

23 Fig. 8 is a schematic cross sectional view showing that the knob is
24 tightened to secure the spike in the pad for practical application; and

1 Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing a conventional sheath for an
2 instrument stand.

3 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

4 With reference to Figs. 1 and 2, the positioning foot for an instrument
5 stand (10) having legs (11) extending out of the instrument stand (10) has a pad
6 (20) and a spike (30).

7 The pad (20) is made of rubber and has a through hole (21) laterally
8 defined through the pad (20) and two grooves (22) each oppositely defined in a
9 side face of the pad (20).

10 The spike (30) is L-shaped and divided into an engaging end (31) and a
11 connecting end (32). The engaging end (31) has a sharp distal end and the
12 connecting end (32) has an outer thread formed on an outer periphery of the
13 connecting end (32). A knob (33) has a hole (330) extending through the knob
14 (33) to correspond to the connecting end (32) of the spike (30).

15 With reference to Figs. 3 and 4, it is noted that when the positioning foot
16 of the present invention is in assembly, the connecting end (32) is extended
17 through the through hole (21) of the pad (20) and then the knob (33) is
18 threadingly connected to the connecting end (32) of the spike (30), whereas the
19 engaging end (31) is received in either one of the grooves (22) of the pad (20).
20 Preferably, the leg (11) also has an extension hole (110) in alignment with the
21 through hole (21) such that when the connecting end (32) is extended through the
22 through hole (21), the connecting end (32) also extends through the extension
23 hole (110) of the leg (11) (as shown in Fig. 4).

24 With reference to Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8, when the performance surface is

1 slippery and the rubber pad (20) is unable to provide a firm grip to the surface,
2 the operator may unscrew the knob (33) to loosen engagement between the
3 engaging end (31) and an inner face defining the corresponding groove (22) and
4 then push the knob (33) to allow the engaging end (31) to extend out of the
5 groove (22). Downward pivotal movement of the spike (30) enables the
6 engaging end (31) to point to the surface to be engaged. Thereafter, the operator
7 tightens the knob (33) to secure the spike (30) to the pad (20). Thus the engaging
8 end (31) engages with the performance surface and is able to provide a firm grip
9 to the performance surface and the instrument stand (20) is able to stably support
10 the instrument (not shown) thereon.

11 It is to be understood, however, that even though numerous
12 characteristics and advantages of the present invention have been set forth in the
13 foregoing description, together with details of the structure and function of the
14 invention, the disclosure is illustrative only, and changes may be made in detail,
15 especially in matters of shape, size, and arrangement of parts within the
16 principles of the invention to the full extent indicated by the broad general
17 meaning of the terms in which the appended claims are expressed.